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TRUE DEMOCRACY

Contrasted with

FALSE DEMOCRACY,

OR,

GEN'L. HARRISON'S CAUSE VINDICATED.

"Labor est ipse voluptas."

(Labor is delightful, whether of mind or body.)

Admitting National Banks are not Constitutional, yet the People, in whom is lodged the sovereign will, can authorise Congress to establish one. It then becomes law, and forms part of the Constitution of the United States.

General Harrison says he agrees with General Jackson—"That a Bank of the United States, competent to all the duties which may be required by the Government, might be so organized, as not to infringe on our delegated powers, or the reserved rights of the States, I do not entertain a doubt."

General Harrison's soldiers were mixed with the sailors of Commodore Perry's fleet. To them belong the victory equally with the sailors; and General Harrison should receive part of the honor as well as the glory of that great battle; for Perry and Harrison were as brothers, uniting their efforts for the benefit of their country. Americans, now is the time to show your gratitude.

BY R. WILMOT.

Cincinnati.

1840.

NEW WORK, IN FAVOR OF THE

WHIG CAUSE.

AND THE

ELECTION OF GENERAL HARRISON

TO THE

PRESIDENTIAL CHAIR.

Elect GEN'L. HARRISON to th' President's Chair;
He is the man that ought now—to be there;
VAN BUREN reject,—he's not fit to reign
O'er a FREE PEOPLE, who will not be slain
By an arm'd militia in its greatest force.
Accomp'nied by troops and legions of horse.
Let him not be Cæsar, or Pompey the great,
To crush this fair country!—'tis not will'd by fate.
Damn'd be the cause of all kingly power,—
The liberty of millions is the work of this hour!
Americans defend your rights!—be always free!
Washington of the West will secure your liberty.

Huzza! Huzza!! Huzza!!!

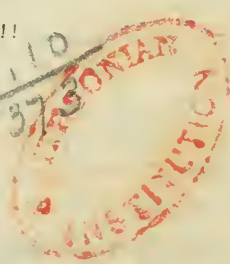
Nine times nine

Huzza!!!!

BY R. WILMOT.

CINCINNATI,

1840.



24.

The proudest man in all Cincinnati,
 Is Colonel Todd, in full-blown vanity ;
 One would think he was the great Pope of Rome,—
 His pride and dignity are as marble stone.
 Or does he imitate a British Peer,
 And prove himself an aristocratic bear.
 As editor of the Republican,
 He assumes the Pontiff in Vatican ;
 There fulminates his own and borrow'd news,
 And some have affirmed his party's views.
 Diff'rence in party there is none 'tis said,
 It consists only in a softer bed,—
 Better furniture,—and some say gold spoons,
 With more gold and silver coins, and doubloons.
 Be this as it may, great Colonel Todd,
 Imitate not so soon the demi-god ;
 Great Jupiter had no printer's devils,
 But you have them in couples and in trebles ;
 Therefore spare the feelings of human kind.
 I'll leave you now to improve your mind.
 Learn, that vanity in this republic,
 Is of all things foolish, and will to you stick.
 It betrays in you a far weaker head,
 Or that your brails are pudding, or of lead,
 Neither of which should you make now appear,
 Lest you are call'd an aristocratic bear.

The scale-beams of society are on the balance,—a fly may preponderate either way,—this work may be that fly. If so Gen'l. Harrison is sure of his election, as it portrays monarchy and aristocracy in Europe, as well as what ought to be the the republican principles of America.

The Executive Committe ordered 50 copies of this work, fifty thousand would not have been too many for America and Europe. The Executive Committee are not rich,—then why imitate pride or dignity of deportment, as if General Harrison was already in the Presidential Chair, and Col. Todd his principal Secretary of State ? Be not too certain of success,—the dog who barks most bites least. It has been said that I write stronger than Daniel Webster,—this I know nothing of. Every paragraph ought to carry conviction, as a cannon ball through the ranks of the opposite party. Convert as many as possible to true Democracy ;—four horses in a team will do more work than two, when General Harrison is the driver of the State Wagon.

The twentieth clause of the Sub-treasury bill is all that is required for the benefit of the people. With that one like a finger in the link of a chain, all the other links are impotent. Contend not for that which is of no importance. Trifles overthrow an empire or republic, as well as an individual. The balance of parties still quivers in the wind, and vibrates like an aspen leaf on the tree of liberty, in this great republic. Be not too confident and all may be well. Be presumptuous, and the whig interest which I consider the interest of millions, will be as was the army of Cras-

sus on the plains of Parthia,—overthrown to the last man, and become the scorn and contempt of all Europe ;—triumph,—you bring Mithridates, the King of Parthia in chains to Rome, or what is the same thing, annihilate the pretended democracy, usurping the pride of kings.

I canvassed the city of Cincinnati for subscribers yesterday afternoon, which was something like canvassing for a seat in the British Parliament. Some said they had done enough for General Harrison, others said they had done enough for his cause, but would vote for him,—others again, said he was sure of his election ;—that I had called too late. The eleventh hour is not the twelfth. I have assisted, in Indiana, the whig cause the last six months, by my writings, and by reading them, in favor of liberty and independence of mind and principles, which deviate as much from pride as light from darkness. I have been requested, repeatedly, to join the opposite party, but cannot, with truth before me. The fact is, I belong to no party ; but advocate principles. Men are but the representatives of measures. All are known by their actions ;—none can be known without them. Be not too confident General Harrison ;—be always vigilant. A skilful General in politics is like a skilful general in the field,—he always depends upon a just cause ; that, and by appealing to his God by prayer, will effect the rest ; as it keeps the mind calm, while the animal powers are in motion, particularly when the cause of millions is united with the benefit of individual families ; for they are inseperable in a good cause ;—in a bad one everything is to be dreaded,—feared,—apprehended ; and can only prevail where the mind is weak from ignorance, or prejudiced by ill example.

I write thus much to make you feel me, General Harrison ; that it is almost in the power of one man to overthrow you ; and did you depend upon the merits of Col. Todd alone, you would be overthrown ; for presumption is a mark of imbecility, as audacity is of impudence, and is disgusting. The moderation of a party is its best criterion of merit. To write namby pamby in your cause, would be fatal to your interests, and of the great republic you represent.

The entire edition of this work has been offered to be purchased by the Van Buren party, for the purpose of committing it to the flames, but without success. I replied that I did not write for sale alone, but to diffuse principles useful to the millions who are not sufficiently informed on

these topics. The use of learning is to bring it to bear upon particular subjects connected with the public interests. Without this, the knowledge of words is but wind; hence, there are many learned blockheads, of no use to themselves or others.

I have since learned that Colonel Todd is a very worthy man, and if so, and retains his military hauteur, after the English fashion, the sooner he suppresses it the better.—Urbanity is the characteristic of a gentleman. Pedantry of manner and pedantry of language are equally objectionable to the free-hearted and humane. It will probably be said that personal hostilities should not be introduced into a work of principles; but, when the principles are right and the deportment wrong, the one may be improved to the benefit of both.

It is foreign to this subject to state that the writer of this work overthrew the tithe-system in England, by a work entitled "The Wrongs of Man," (in contradistinction to the Rights of Man) signed, Fairfax, in imitation of the name of the revolutionary general under Cromwell. The tithe in England now, is a tithe of rent, instead of a tithe of produce; reducing the tithe from thirty in the hundred to ten.

Should General Harrison be so fortunate as to succeed to the Chair, it is expected the principles of this pamphlet will be realized, or it will be necessary to remind the General, that a confidence to that effect was the source of his popularity. After being called "the old woman in the iron cage", etc. etc., as expressed by the opposite party. I mention this by the way, not that I have any doubts of the General, who, thank God, possesses common sense and discernment, which Van Buren does not, or he would not advocate aristocratic measures, and call them democratic. All this is surplusage, and perhaps unnecessary, yet the time may come, when recorded principles are requisite to be referred to, surrounded as General Harrison will be by all kinds of inducements to make him swerve from popular rights; as Van Buren has done before him.

The question now to be considered is, are these principles advocated, popular with the millions, independent of either party? I think they are; and as such will maintain their ground, when the present feuds have no existence, by a union in one sentiment, merging into the voice of the people, which constitute the millions in this united republic.

THE AUTHOR.

GENERAL HARRISON AND THE WHIG CAUSE, OR True Democracy contrasted with False Democracy.

WILMOT vs. DAWSON,*

ON THE

SUB TREASURY BILL;

ADDRESSED ORIGINALLY

*To the Mock-Legislature of Fort Wayne, Indiana,
Squire Rockhill in the Chair, Feb. 14th, 1840.*

MR. SPEAKER:—

I thank you for doing me the honor of electing me an honorary member of your mock-legislature. I also return my thanks to Mr. Dawson for objecting to the same, on the principle that I was not a citizen of the United States;—not having undergone the inauguration of naturalization: nevertheless, as a mark of your respect, you did me that favor for which I am now grateful, and will advocate the cause of civilization as a citizen of the world, who cannot be biassed by any other principle than truth; and as such I stand for ward as your champion for the continuance of American independence, as a republican form of government, founded on democracy, or a benefit to the millions instead of the units, which are comprised in the terms monarchy and aristocracy; and should you deem this address worthy of printing, I request you will do me the favor of sending my generous opponent a printed copy of the same, to elicit his rejoinder; that his talents like a flaming candle may not be hid under a bushel of rubbish, called argumentative reasoning, and logical debate.

Mr. Speaker, I am a very unworthy advocate to defend a nation's rights, and of this great nation united, in particular; famed in all things but experience, which teaches wisdom; and which you are now acquiring by placing mind against mind; and the collision, like flint and steel, will elucidate those sparks of effervescence, produced by minds long accustomed to ponder upon abstruse subjects.

*The above named gentleman, we wish it understood, is *not* the Editor of the Advertiser, in this city, but an eminent lawyer of Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Mr. Speaker, I have not seen the Sub Treasury bill. I endeavored to obtain a sight of it, having only a few hours allowed me to comprehend the subject. But, what I wanted by a printed copy was supplied me by one friend and another, until I obtained something like its leading features, which I have endeavored to embody into form ; so that all due allowances being made for me—that of entering on the eleventh hour into the field. I endeavor to acquit myself as worthy of your champion in so just a cause as that of endeavoring to perpetuate your independence as a republican form of government, on the principles of democracy, where the sovereign will is lodged in the hands of the people instead of their servants, the rulers in their name, under the imposing character of President of the United States of North America, and the two legislative assemblies, who govern by your direction, and not yourselves by their dictation.

Mr. Speaker, as example is before precept, I will quote an instance of parallel importance to your own debate upon this momentous question ; and as money commands all sublunary things, I quote it the more willingly as a precedent to establish your faith upon, or reject it as not applicable to your form of government, which is simply the preservation of the millions, who have entrusted themselves to your care, your protection, and legislative wisdom. Not as to monarchy, from which they fly,—not to an aristocracy, for which they have an equal aversion ; but to democracy when guided by sense, and the natural limits of a plain education, and sound understanding.

I allude to De Tocqueville's form of government. He therein states lawyers to be men of business,—men easily conforming themselves to monarchy, aristocracy, and democracy ; to all which I assent with this qualifying veto, that they, like other men, suit themselves to their interest. You can not blame them for that. The question is, will they suit your interest, and the safe rearing of your infant families, and their successors, to whom you belong, and not to any particular form of government, whatever ; for man is but a gregarious animal.—It is the activity of his mind constitutes him to be what he is, and what he will become. Pursue but the right path all will be well ; but if you are to listen to special pleaders, long practiced in the science of worldly war, you will be defeated,—the Sub Treasury Bill established,—the coffers of the Treasury filled with your gold and silver, and your families starved from their farms, to revert back to the cities, to be from thence vomited forth to the wilds and wildernesses, to become again savage men, to outrage the commandments as instituted by society,—as dictated by God to their fore fathers ; and by men who have intuition or foreknowledge, and perceiving the consequences afar

off, now warn you from those calamities ready to overwhelm you. The destructiveness of the gold and silver coinage, or cash payments, are immense. It pays armies to destroy their fellow creatures, by the spilling of human blood. It collects hoards of treasure for the pay of standing armies, to rivet the chains of monarchy around the people in the form of bayonets and battering cannon. Once give the President and the legislatures, who govern in your name, power over your gold and silver coinage, they are your masters—you are their subjects or slaves. The boundary question is only a juggle between the two governments—England and America, to introduce a standing army, when they will require your gold to support them; and they in return will take your blood for monarchy, as freely as the bandit does for the captain of his troop.

Democracy can exist and benefit itself most by a paper currency, so well secured as to make it negotiable through every part of the United States, without discount, formed on real property. Pay it to your army and navy, your chief magistrate and your representatives. If they will not receive the same money you are obliged to receive, and be thankful to get it, turn them out;—the President first, for daring to rebel against his masters—the sovereignty of the people,—and the legislature afterwards. For if you give them gold and silver only, it is only of use to them to spend in foreign courts, and like peacocks, strut with your gold and silver in their pockets, in foreign lands, to be courted by sovereigns with regal splendor, and the pomp of royalty, and witness the submission of slaves, under the name of subjects.

Merchandize consists in exchanging of one sort of goods for another. No gold is required there, and where your paper is of no value, neither should that be of worth, your good bank note founded on a national bank would not procure. Act upon any other system or principle,—your servants become your masters, and all your boasted republican democrats slaves to your President and your self-willed legislature.

Mr. Speaker, the example I alluded to is the following :

De Tocqueville travelled through your country some few years since ; he was a cunning, crafty, political Frenchman, and a lawyer well versed in the science of Machiavelian tactics ; that of making the worse cause appear the better practice;—recommending lawyers as the happy medium to raise taxes, negotiate supplies, and remove the difficulties of government, with the people upon unsound principles, and the reason is this : Men have in general too confined views ; that is, they only see their own interest, and not the community's or nation's. They do not go into first principles, but take the trouble of going round first principles, by second-hand thoughts called expediences,

as an incendiary does round a barn to set it in a blaze ; endeavoring to crush first principles, and then call it monarchy, and aristocracy ; or by the orders of my lord, the king, and my lord duke, marquis, earl, pimp, and a host of other insignias ; known under the name of harlots of the kings, harlots of the lords, and those gentlemen members of both houses of Parliament, nearly all of whom are acting against the commandments, and the King of Kings,—God supreme.

The example, the municipal laws of England conferring a certain liberty of electing their own members in cities with a deputy king, governor or mayor, to regulate the democratical part of the constitution. This was granted with reluctance by Lord John Russell, son of the late Duke of Bedford, and by Earl Grey, etc. etc ; under pretence of benefiting the people with one hand they counterpoised it with the other, and prevented any good tendency resulting therefrom, by recommending De Tocqueville's system, and placed the counterbalance to the British rights in the government, which effectually neutralized any good tendency in their former concession of apparent liberality.

De Tocqueville's ingenious yet unprincipled system, was to employ lawyers as men of business, in that difficult negotiation between the government and the people, that of raising the taxes and extracting money from their pockets with facility without rebellion.

Sixty lawyers were accordingly elected to the British House of Commons, who could be called off, and on, like a pack of hounds in the chase ; to run down the game—the people ; and as hounds suck the blood of the deer, so do the lawyers, aided by the British government, suck the vital sparks of prosperity from the lower and middle classes of society in England, until they are glad to emigrate to prevent total ruin.

These sixty lawyers were elected at the cost of thirteen millions of pounds of the public money in the form of Exchequer bills. These thirteen millions of pounds not only paid for all the election of the sixty lawyers, but also paid for all the bribery and corruption necessary to elect them as public-house scores : pot-houses', and inn-keepers' bills, usually swelled to large amounts ;—one set of rogues paying others well, to keep themselves in countenance.

The thirteen millions of pounds also assisted to crush democracy in England, and established the queen on the throne in spite of all opposition from the Carlists, and the republican party. Spring Rice the English Minister or Chancellor of the Exchequer, employed to do dirty work for the government, and pick the pockets of the people, even unto future generations, was raised to the Peerage, by the Queen for his eminent ser-

VICES to her, and for trampling over the welfare of the people : and with three thousand a year in all probability, as the first Earl of Chatham had before him for similar services ;—that of continuing the House of Hanover on the throne of England ; and this to be received for three generations. The second Earl of Chatham enjoyed the pension of £3000 a year, 54 years.

This is only one example out of a thousand. Do you want the Government of the United States to follow such examples ? If so, grant a sub treasury bill. It may be inoffensive at first, but will be ruinous afterwards. It will merge into the hands of the First Lords of the Treasury, and a thousand other Lords, as soon as they get the gold and silver into their possession ; or, what is the same thing, the laws that give it to them, whenever they are inclined to take it ; and some have said it has been taken by handfulls, and others again can prove it has been taken by cart loads ; as by the late Earl of Chatham, and his descendants ;—Lord Holland, and very many others in England. Do you want the same devices practiced in this country ? You have already began, by your Swartwouts and others, where gold and silver was the medium of conveyance to a foreign land.

These are but a small epitome of the frauds of monarchy ; and your Presidents and nobles, or what may be termed ignoble blood at present, not having as yet been styled kings, lords and dukes, yet once grant the Sub Treasury Bill, you may empty your pockets as fast as you can, into the Government coffers or cellars that they are so forward in preparing to build, before you have granted their request. They will be built large enough, strong enough, and guarded by soldiers ; until you will be sick of the sight of men women and children, in beggary ; while my lord the king, my lord—marquis, duke and other officers of the government, will ride about in their carriages to visit their mistresses ;—the usual appendages of great men : rather say bad men. Their wives have also their cavalier cervantes' ; and your labor and the profits of your industry, must sustain them titled and not titled, down to the scullion who washes the dishes after the banquets, and the groom who cleans their boots and shoes.

Monarchy presents prosperity to the eye, but anguish to the heart of the millions. Still, order is necessary to be observed ; and monarchy is better than anarchy. Yours is a medium government,—only continue it. Then lawyers may be useful, but watch them narrowly, or they will raise the President into a king, and themselves into lords, and dukes, and princes of the blood royal.

Have a National Bank instead of a United States' Bank, that the notes may be received in all parts of the union without discount ; and secure all the blessings of freedom in your own

country, instead of applying for them elsewhere, and running in debt for them. The President of the United States, I learn, has had an importation of new carriages from England;—no doubt paid for with American gold; and to be ready against he acts the king, and only wants the title to confirm it.

A word to the wise is sufficient, as Poor Richard says; and so it should be to the Americans; who with all their wisdom may want counsel, or a ready concentration of their ideas into form and order, as I hope the present reply to Mr. Dawson will fully confirm; subject to any amendment that may be thought proper.

England governs itself by wisdom; that is, according to the errors of the Constitution, which is in fact, founded in error from its beginning; and like an old ruin, will not bear meddling with, but like an old house, should be pulled down and re-established. But not upon American principles, for that is partly in error, too. Was monarchical government not to persist in wrong it would overthrow the king and the aristocracy, and benefit the people, by annihilating the national debt.

To preserve wrong requires more ingenuity than to preserve right; but then, it is wisdom founded on cunning, which is only a bastard, pseudo kind of wisdom; not wisdom in reality, but that kind of wisdom which instigates the fox to run away with the goose, and the hen and chickens, without paying for them; and, therefore, he is destroyed, as should all monarchical governments whatever; for they all tyrannise over the people, and reduce them to poverty by a gold and silver coinage, as the standard of value, when it no more represents the wealth of the country and its labor, than one unit does one hundred: for no wealth can be attained without labor. I repeat again, gold and silver no more represents the wealth of the country, and its industry, than a fly does an elephant.

Gold and silver may exalt to monarchy, and aristocracy, if they can get it from the people; but then, it must be injurious to the people, and their families; and consequently to the republic at large.

To preserve wrong, I stated, requires more ingenuity than to preserve right; and the reason is, so many are to be blinded, that can see; by shewing them the precious metals, and then giving it them. What class of men can resist gold? none whatever: and therefore, they should not have it placed in their power to corrupt; saying it was the damned fools,—the public, gave it to them, and they have the right to give it away; for it is their money when they have got it, and no longer yours or your families'. Many are prevented seeing at all,—dazzled by the splendor of carriages, equipages, liveries, etc. etc., and above all by feasting,—eating and drinking; and resign

the reflective faculties of their minds, to please their gastronomy, or to gratify their gastric juices, regardless of their families, or the future welfare of posterity.

While those who are troublesome are confined in prison, like the phrenologist's attributes, or as bees in their cells. Some are transported to Botany Bay for life; and others emigrate to America to avoid the revolution in England they think they see impending; and when they reach the American wilds, it is, perhaps, only jumping out of the frying-pan into the fire.

It is to guard against the repetition of savages being harbored within the precincts of the haunts of men, that I take the pen to make the money more plentiful—that fewer should be condemned to savage life, and resort to the woods and wilderness for a subsistence, and not compel them, by resorting to cash payments, to crush the little remaining virtue that may still remain, and thus confirm the savage propensities of their nature, which are within them murdering, or attempting to murder all those who obstruct them in their career of villany and demoralization.

Was England to adopt a more liberal system, it could maintain all its poor, and those made destitute by oppression, and prevent the necessity of hundreds and thousands and millions emigrating to the American shores, or transported to Botany Bay and New South Wales. All England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales could be then cultivated. Its children could then find habitations and a home; but instead of this, they emigrate to America, where the same system is endeavoring to be established, aided and assisted by Messrs. Dawson & Co., and all those attorneys favorable to the Sub Treasury Bill that swarm like wasps through the land, and will be followed by the bayonets of the soldiers, unless some friendly hand can be found from time to time to wield the pen in the cause of freedom, as those gentleman can and do against it—and this, regardless of all consequences of a private nature, to promote the public good

I hope the time will come when they will not depend upon any legislature, but upon their own talents, alone, in a good cause, sanctioned by the people of this democratic form of Government, which is hateful to all monarchies in the Old World. Then why imitate their examples, and quote them as precedents for aggression on the liberties of the Republic of the United Provinces of North America?

It is easier to govern a few, say the monarchists, by a gold and silver currency, than to govern the millions that would be created and fed by a well-founded paper currency. If the paper money is fixed on land, it cannot run away, be stolen away, or stray into individuals pockets to the injury of the public.

Gold and silver makes the people poor, and the Government

rich ; for so few can get possession of it, there not being one hundredth part enough for the public wants, and to carry on improvements throughout the land. The people finding they become poorer and poorer in England, emigrate to America ; and the Americans rush into the wilds to become again savage men. For if they stay in England and create a rebellion, they are slain by the sword, fired at by musketry, or the thunder of artillery annihilates them.

“ For little rogues must die,
That great rogues may dine.”

The present banks when secured by cleared land, can be united with the National Bank, including all the State banks, that are willing to pledge themselves to give three times the value in land as a security for their notes ; if not sufficient, to take ten times the amount in cleared land for the value in notes. Then there can be no failure injurious to the public welfare, or individual interest. Hence all parties would be benefitted, and none injured.

I expected there would be proofs of the courtesy extended to the American gentlemen in England, by the nobility, &c. &c. &c., to the American Ambassadors, Mr. Webster and others, which has been thus made known. By its fruits the Sub Treasury Bill, having, no doubt, its origin in England, crossed the atlantic ocean in the American Ambassador's despatches to the President, and like a nest egg, to raise up eventually armed men, and provide a standing army of large amount in numbers, so as to overwhelm any State that may dispute the President's authority ; for he is already virtually a king, and only requires the American Republic to confirm it by suffering him to have a Sub Treasury Bill—consisting of gold and silver, which are termed the precious metals. Surely, one-tenth of gold and silver, paid with nine-tenths in National Bank notes, nine of which for Government purposes of a foreign and domestic nature. For instance, the President could receive one-tenth of his wages, as a servant of the public, in gold and silver, the remainder in National Bank notes. The same by the army, navy, and all other departments whatever, including the two houses of Legislature. Those members, and the President with them, and all others, should be submitted to the same test, as a *sine qua non* ; and if not obedient to the sovereign will lodged in the people, let them turn out, and have a better race to represent the public voice. General Harrison would carry the democracy and the republic founded on that basis, into effect. Bank notes was the standard of value in the time of Washington, and since. Why then adopt monarchical principles in a republican form of government now he is no more, to nullify the decrees.

An American Ambassador at the Court of St. James, is sur-

rounded by all the luxuries of the monarch, and of the aristocracy united ; and the English Ambassador at Washington City, has also a large income derived from the public purse in England, which have a tendency to corrupt the mind of the Americans. Moreover, Daniel Webster and others, exposing themselves to the same contagion and pernicious examples, have likewise a natural tendency to subvert the mind, and lead them in favor of monarchy and aristocracy, which reminds me of the influence the voluptuous city of Capua had upon Hannibal and his army, who, having slain forty thousand Romans at the battle of Canne, might have entered Rome during the panic, and made themselves masters of the Roman Empire ; but from the want of promptitude and wisdom, they idled away their time, amidst the luxuries of the city of Capua, where with wine and women they enervated themselves, and having lost their courage as soldiers, and with it the opportunity, they became subdued in their turn—left Italy without striking a blow, while Fabius Maximus and his army protected Rome.

The Romans soon after reduced Carthage, under Scipio Africanus, and became mistress of the world.

Lawyers are a useful class of citizens in managing the jurisprudence of the country, but when they interfere in legislating for the country, their views are too confined and cramped, and adopt expediences instead of adhering to first principles. This Sub Treasury Bill would constitute and confirm America into a monarchy. Once get possession of the wealth of the country, that is, in gold and silver, they can have armies, and subdue all that oppose them, at the point of the bayonet or by the mouth of the cannon.

Do not consider me a prejudiced person, or acting from party or vindictive motives. My axiom has always been principle—from whence did I derive them ? From the Greek and Roman classics ;—it was impossible to read them without being animated in the cause of virtue and the detestation of vice, under any form whatever.

I do not mean to condemn the visiting of foreign countries, and England in particular, as the most civilized nation on the globe, and the most learned ; for what would America be without the English literature, and those giant minds always at work for the public service ? I profess to be only a pioneer in first principles—clearing and removing all obstacles, to admit the rays of truth, which are as the sun to man in morals, as the sun is to all animal and vegetable creation.

As a proof positive, that cannot be controverted, Mr. McCulloch, at the Bank of Fort Wayne, informed me that the merchants were never in such a distressed state. Those that had five thousand dollars in the bank, had now only five hundred,

since the commencement of the bank restrictions, and the resort to cash payments at the Land Office, and for Government taxes. The folly and the injury to the Americans, and to all foreigners resorting to their country, has been immense—it has been the ruin of whole districts. The Sheriff's sales are a disgrace to the country, in this land of liberty. Many are relinquishing their farms, from being no longer able to continue upon them.

I hope I have said all that is necessary to prove that I am not actuated by any party view ; and all I pretend to is, that of seeing a little farther than some other men. For I have watched with suspicious eyes, all the tricks of Government, and they are many, and I have witnessed the poverty and destruction caused by their misdeeds. It is a falsehood to assert that nothing short of gold and silver is the standard in value. A national bank note, secured on land to three times its amount in value, is an equal standard in value. Resort to cash payments, and you are a monarchy in all but the name ; and your public expenditures will be immense, while the people become poor. Redress your wrongs before it is too late ;—nip this Treasury Bill in the bud, before it sows its seed in rebellion, and you become a nation of armed men—one State against the other, until the President must have a standing army to quell them. He then becomes king, and you are his slaves, as much so as the English people are to their kings and queens.

The reduction of Post Office duties on letters, to one penny each, in England, was only a bonus to pacify the people and prevent rebellion, which might have overthrown the throne and all that belonged to it, and not from any good will the Government had to the people.

There can be no doubt that the gentlemen of the long robe, in England, as we term the lawyers and counsellors, have no objection to become lords and dukes—the American lawyers the same ; but it is not to the people's interest to have any other than a mediocrity of interests, which constitute democracy.—The expenditures under Van Buren are already very large, and should not be increased ; but if the President, legislative assemblies, Government and officers are to be benefitted, then grant the Sub Treasury Bill and you will have monarchy at once, without the odious name of king.

A second example may be quoted with effect, and that is, reduce your circulation medium to gold and silver, and the peasantry of America will be reduced to receive two shillings a day, American money, about equal to one shilling English, as it is in England to supply the husband, wife and three children. If the family of children exceed three, each succeeding child is allowed six-pence a week extra, about one shilling a week of American money.

Near London, twelve shillings a week are given ; further from London, nine shillings a week, and at Woodbury, near Exeter, six shillings a week to support a man, his wife and family, as before alluded to, which sum, when divided into fractions, may be disposed of in the following manner, viz :

One shilling a week for house-rent and milk ;

One shilling a week for clothes, linen, soap and candles ;

One shilling a week for firing, hats, bonnets, shoes &c.

His six shillings weekly—is reduced to three shillings a week to sustain a man, his wife, and three children—to supply them with food and drink ; about one penny a day, English money, and two cents American money. How can they be honest ? Must they not become prostitutes to the rich ? Must not the laboring man poach, stab, steal or murder for a subsistence ? I fear it is often the cause of crime, and burning the barns, hay-stacks and corn-stacks throughout England.

When the poor can no longer work, they are removed from this wretched state of famine, to the work-house. Built in the form of the Cross of Christ, but with the characteristics of prisons, there is no seeing from the windows any thing but the sky ; and no view of the fields, or of their wives or children, from whom they are separated by brick walls.

Will you be reduced to poverty by the Sub-Treasury Bill, or will you stand the chance of becoming rich ?

There are two ways to wealth in an honorable manner—by the hands, and by the intellect. Now it does seem reasonable enough, that those who have not strength of mind, should have strength of hands ; and the same blessing from a beneficent Creator may flow to each. But if you resort to the Sub-Treasury Bill, without it is qualified, it will enslave the whole population through the United States, by resigning them into the hands of a few legislators, who, although not possessing the title of Kings, Lords and Commons, will rule as despotic as ever king of England did, over his British subjects. One example you have already had on your shores, released by the Revolution, under General Washington. Beware of the chains that may be again forged in England to enslave the American people. The chains of the mind are worse than those of the body, because they are invisible to the multitude, and only visible to the few.

Gold and silver has been the ruin of millions. Did not the English in the time of the first American war, give seventeen pounds a head for soldiers, to the German princes ? They did. They were bought for slaughter, as butchers buy beasts for the shambles. They were slain by the Americans, and very few escaped. Hence arose your Independence. You may well call it glorious—it was the ascendancy of virtue, over vice and oppression.

Gold and silver has been the ruin of millions—reduced millions to beggary, and slain more men in battle than would have formed a pyramid of greater elevation, than all the pyramids of ancient Egypt put together.

Stop the first appearances of monarchy in your country. The Sub-Treasury Bill is like the Treasury in England—employed to secure secret services of a rascally character, and for perpetuating that wrong that never was right; and who now wish to entangle you in the same vortex of dissipation in which themselves, the English, are involved in, to sustain themselves by your example, instead of your reducing monarchy to follow yours, and thus benefit millions in England by the change.

The English abuse the bounty of heaven to man, and call it monarchy. Imitate its example, and you will fall with England, who has often been on the verge of a rebellion in favor of liberty; and when they succeed, they will snap their chains assunder, and will convulse the world with its rebound, and I repeat again, as you did by your glorious Revolution under the guidance of General Washington.

They say England had vast influence in the last United States Bank. To prevent this, let none be eligible to become stockholders, but the occupiers of land in the American States, and natural born citizens. This would exclude all foreigners from dabbling in your funds, and render their influence valid and of no avail, in endeavoring to injure you.

In regard to bank influence, if influenced by occupiers of land, no great harm can arise. There is always sterling worth and value centred in the middle classes—they know where the shoe pinches most, and will then have the power to change the shoe without being compelled to bear its tightness.

And as to the improvements of your country, national branches on the foregoing system, would yield every supply adequate to the wants for canals, rail-roads, and private and public roads, independent of all foreigners whatever, but the laboring classes of all countries who would be glad to receive your pay; and thus make your country rich, instead of remaining a poor one—for if you cannot get to the land, of what value is it? It is worth nothing.

The Sub Treasury Bill may appear harmless at first, and for two or three generations; still it has the seed of corruption within itself. It verges too much toward monarchy, and will eventually sow dragons' teeth in the form of armed men.

Only one more bill would be required after this is granted—that is a bill to admit the law of primogeniture—then monarchy is established; and you have Kings, Lords and Commons, with laws to sustain them in their oppression of the people.

All I pretend to, is to advocate truth. I have no personal

hostility. All I require is, that the public may see both sides of the question before they decide ; for it is of infinitely more consequence than it appears to be. It is, to all appearance, a simple question, when it is one of the most complicated in its consequences, as ever distracted the attention of the American commonwealth.

Expedients are always errors, tolerated for base purposes ; and when under the sanction of power and authority, lead to monarchy, which is founded on oppression.

A REPLY TO THE SUB TREASURY BILL.

I have, after two days' hunt for the Sub Treasury Bill, been favored with the newspaper containing it.

I approve of the whole, on the following conditions :—That one-tenth part of the taxes only, shall be paid in specie ; also, one-tenth part for the purchase of lands, to be paid in specie ; the remaining nine parts, in each department, to be paid in national bank notes, so secured upon land as before related, and to prevent all foreign influence whatever. This would not be draining the country of its gold and silver, but give impetus to talent, ability, industry, and all the grades of the mechanic arts.

Secondly, That all officers of the Government be paid in the same proportion. The President to receive one-tenth part cash, and nine-tenths of his salary in national bank notes.

Thirdly, That the members of the public legislature, in both houses, should receive in the same proportion, viz : one-tenth cash, and nine-tenths in national bank notes.

Also, all officers, soldiers, sailors, and every other department under Government, the same as is recommended to pay the President and the two legislatures. By bank notes, secured on three times the value of land, occupied in each several State, the several States to form a junction in monied interests, as well as for power and self-preservation, for it is equally as necessary in one instance as the other, and would give mutual security to both, which excludes the foreigner from dabbling in your funds, and thus does away with the suspicions of their evil and designing practices—to overwhelm or create confusion among you ; but be careful you do not overthrow yourselves by their suggestions in words, which they cannot perform in deeds.

As there is not one-hundredth part gold and silver enough to employ public industry, talent and ability, it should be made up by some standard of value ; and I have suggested, and was public industry to depend on public money so cramped as to be reduced to gold and silver, and abstract that as fast as it could be got together into the public treasury, it would put a total stop to all kinds of business ; and the merchants, instead of having

five thousand dollars, as they formerly had in the bank, but now reduced to five hundred dollars, will have only five dollars to meet their creditors with, and thousands upon thousands would become bankrupts.

The words in the Sub Treasury Bill, section twentieth, says :

“ And from and after the last mentioned day, all sums accruing or becoming payable to the United States for duties, taxes, sales of public lands, or other debts ; and also all sums due for postages or otherwise to the General Post Office Department, shall be paid in gold and silver, only, or in *such notes, bills or paper*, issued under the authority of the United States, as may be directed to be received by law, in payment of the public debts.”

This paragraph, Mr. Speaker, is a fraud upon the American independence. Why not be explicit, and explain what they mean by such *notes, bills or paper* ? Why not establish a bank upon the principles I have recommended, wherein each State shall be joint security, and each large town a joint co-operator. They are already united in giving the President consequence abroad, then why not secure respectability at home ? And if union is strength in arms, so it is in capital ; and yourselves become mistress of the world in all that is laudable and praiseworthy, and set an example to future generations worthy of their following the same career of democracy, instead of confining this great Republican Government under the restraint and shackles of a despot, aided as he would be by a standing army, ready to march to any revolting province that should prove refractory and refuse to obey the dictator's will.

If you pass this bill unaccompanied by the amendment as I suggest, one State must confer with another, and prepare for separation—each one must stand or fall by its own weight and influence ; for the confederacy will be broken, and unanimity and the bonds of fellowship be destroyed.

If such notes as I have recommended be admitted as legal tender for land, taxes, &c. &c., secured by three times their value, in land, (if not sufficient, ten times their value,) with real occupiers on the soil, an acre of land costs twenty dollars to clear—let the farmer or proprietor have the power to raise bank notes to the extent of five dollars for every acre of cleared land, and thus form a national bank, cemented by a union of interests. It is visible and substantial property, and not moonshine.

But if gold and silver is to be the standard of value, instead of land, then this Sub Treasury Bill is an insidious bill, and you throw the burthens of Government on the working classes, instead of the landed interest ; for no landlord or tenant can cultivate land burthened with taxes, subject to a payment for taxes in gold and silver, as they do not grow on their estates ; and a s

none others can get gold and silver adequate to their wants, it is of no use for the farmer to grow what he cannot get paid for, neither in sterling notes or in cash ; consequently, the merchants, the manufacturers, the artizans, trades in general, with agriculture, are all destroyed, as by the blow of a steam engine with millions of horse power. You had better be invaded by five hundred thousand troops—you could annihilate them, and drive them into the sea. But this bill is insidious—only half of it is seen ; the rest you are allowed to guess at. This, I learn, some tens of thousands of dollars are proposed to build large vaults, or cellars, in readiness at the sea-ports, to receive the gold and silver, that they may transmit it to England for manufactures or for the exchange of blood. It should be called the Bloody Treasury Bill, as it will cause the spilling of human blood, and a national debt like England. “ Give and take is fair play.” Use not the public worse than the public use them. The Government ought to receive, undoubtedly, but they should receive in an efficiency, sanctioned by the people, or the servants of the people become masters, and the people slaves.

No other parts of the bill are worth contending about. Grant these conditions, and annex these to the bill, then all can concur ; and what all concur in must be approved, and realize the English adage, “ the voice of the people, is the voice of God.”

The legislative assemblies are but automata to echo the voice of the people, as I do this evening, Mr. Speaker, in your mock-legislature, elected as I have been by the majority of the inhabitants, and whom your august assembly represents.

A judge in Fort Wayne has stated to me, that bank notes are not a legal tender by the Constitution ; then alter the Constitution to suit the people, instead of having a morbid and corrupting disease in your Constitution, for it is sound doctrines in morals as in physics.

The Constitution enacts that nothing short of gold and silver shall be received. In order to produce an alteration, change the system ; then those who supply the funds, will be released from the oppression complained of. But as I mix no personal feelings in this view of the subject, I merely state my opinion, founded as it has been, from observation during the last forty years—the greatest part of which has been spent in England, the seat of learning, arts, sciences and manufactures, and the cradle of vices, wherein are hushed all the crafts of monarchy, and all the treachery of a profligate aristocracy, with many virtues, but not sufficient to compensate mankind, for their opposite imperfections.

Several other objections I have, Mr. Speaker, to gold and silver being legal payment for land, etc. which is the hazard that those migrators and emigrants undergo, from carrying gold

and silver about their persons or things, two instances may be adduced out of thousands which occurred within a month of each other. Both men had their skulls fractured—one was killed, and the other remains insane; the last one I saw on my passage up the Maumee. Both were robbed of their saddlebags, with all their contents in gold and silver, brought with them to purchase land of this sanguinary government, which deals with the lives of men as if they were wild beasts, and it was meritorious to destroy them to get possession of the precious metals, as elephants are destroyed for the sakes of their ivory tusks.

Should the wise legislators of this popular country be stigmatized through Europe and the world, with the appellation of assassins direct or indirect? I think not. Then rescind your decrees, that gold and silver only shall be a legal tender for the sale of land and taxes, and adopt a wholesome and safe regulation of paper currency, that may be transmitted to all parts of the union without risk; whereas dollars are so heavy that they cannot be conveyed by an individual, without exciting attention among the murderers of the land. And for the American government to persist in sanctioning the massacre of our fellow creatures is scarcely to be believed in any civilized land. Nevertheless, however contrary it is to humanity and Christian principles, the government does indirectly cause the murders, by compelling the poor applicants for land to risk their lives, by bringing the gold and silver from afar, under the specious promises of benefiting them and in the attempt to obey the legislative wisdom, rather call it cunning and treachery to all nations. They are murdered and robbed before they reach the destined land office, and then, perhaps, choused of the very land they had selected, under the pretence it was purchased sometime before and only forgot to be marked off the books.

To be accessory before the fact is equally criminal in legislators, as in individuals. If you admit it is known to you, then you are the guilty party I allude to, as participators in the plunder of the poor man of whom the assassin could not obtain his pelf but by murder; and you receive it at your land office as the price of blood. Surely this inhuman massacre should be put an end to. Gold and silver should no longer pollute your hands as a sine qua non of possession or non-possession. For shame! for shame! needed you a foreigner to point out your blunders of legislation? Humanity demanded it,—human blood cried out for vengeance and retribution; and I denounce ye all as accessaries to the crime of murder, unless you relinquish the abominable law, that none other payment shall be accepted as legal tender for land, than the precious metals called gold and silver.

Forbear, before the angry God of heaven visit such crimes, for they never go unpunished. Sooner or later they will be subdued—overthrown, and made a mockery and a jest of, by a discerning world, who will always prefer virtue to crime, and substantial paper currency, to gold obtained by the assassin's club, or the assassin's knife; or even from the danger arising therefrom. But it is said the Indians will not receive payment but in gold and silver: then reserve the tenth part of the taxes paid in gold and silver, for them; for savages cannot be reasoned with as reasonable men, and gentlemen. And now Mr. Dawson, I have finished my reply to all you have adduced upon this momentous question which involves the lives of individuals and multitudes; and should you think proper to reply to it, I answer you from the immortal Shakspeare:

“Lay on Mac Duff, and damn'd be he
Who first cries hold—enough.”

'Tis better to fight great battles with the pen,
Than to fight great battles with armed men.
The pen enlists millions on its side—
The sword steps between the bridegroom and the bride.
The pen convinces all who are not slain—
The sword's th' funeral knell to all dead upon th' plain.
The one appeals to reason's superior force;
The other to cannon—without remorse.
The first, the harbinger of life to man;
The last, of death in the shortest span.
A few short moments devoted to their God,
The next, a lifeless corpse—a human sod.
Wisdom directs the pen, life's blood to prolong;
Folly directs the slaughter—humanity is wrong.
Oh! when will the brute forever cease in man?
When men are wise, and folly leaves the land.
England of all nations is the most unwise,
It fluctuates, as stocks, downward sink—or rise.
Men's passions, vice, corruptions are united,
To produce alarm when the vessel is benighted.
Ignorance causes millions to suffer wrong.
The fogs of muddy brains I exhibit in my song.
Cash payments in England were all the go,
Now bank notes supply their place, to and fro.
Stoppage of cash payments, is resorted to at last,
Why begin to brag their bankruptcy was past?
To set America a bad example,
And exhibit themselves as one sample.
Delusive monarchy! your tricks are found at last;
America is not ruined—the panic's past:
Damn'd be your treachery to this new world,
Who has so nearly thus to ruin hurl'd
The credulous Van Buren and his party,
Who now must sink, damning you most hearty.

Stop, says Wisdom, your most hasty career ;
 Why drive the Car of State down th' precipice of fear ?
 What Alcibiades was, in ancient time,
 I am to America, to prevent in time—
 Avert the doom on their devoted head,
 And rouse to good fortune, as if risen from the dead.

“ A little recruit may chance to shoot,
 Great General Bonaparte.”

Mr. Dawson, my friendly opponent on the Sub Treasury Bill, called a meeting of his friends at Mr. Dubois' office, in Fort Wayne, February 29th, 1840, to express his want of confidence in the cause he had espoused from not having one particle of truth as the basis of his principles in favor of democracy, but one, and that equivocal, which was a vote of supply to establish a press in favor of Van Buren and the Sub Treasury Bill.

The object of the meeting he said, was to have a democratic press ; or in other words, a press in favor of Van Buren and his party, to accomplish the Sub Treasury Bill.

I was present as a second Paul Pry, “ hoping I did'nt intrude,” and stated the misnomer, by democracy I understood the benefit of the people without alluding to government principles, or if necessary to quote them at all, they should only exist on principles of equality ;—the Governors of the present day were the aristocracy of America, and sought to govern without depending upon the people. The governed are the democracy.

It is by thus confounding names, and stultifying the understandings of the democracy, that lawyers are enabled to be the successful tools of any party, or existing government, where the whole business is to empty the pockets of the people, in favor of those who govern, and their assistants the lawyers, as the Sub Treasury Bill is intended to do. To replenish the pockets of the people, my amendments of the 20th clause of that Bill are calculated to effect, and operate in favor of the democracy instead of against them. Once make the government independent of the people; as by an unconditional surrender of the Sub Treasury Bill ; and you have monarchy, all but in name. Lawyer-agents then become the aristocracy, or pillars of the State ; and the democracy or the people are fooled out of their birth-right :—the geese with the golden eggs would no longer belong to the farmers, but to the tax collectors,—the lawyers having stolen them, or want to steal them for Van Buren and company.

They would reserve the gold or yolk of the eggs for the Governors, the silver or white of the eggs is to be shared among the aristocracy, or lawyers ; and the eggs' shells will fall to the

share of the farmers ; to make puddings with ; and who like gaping fools, when too late, will find out the trick ; that the crafty foxes have run away with the geese, and the gold and silver, of the eggs, which are to be divided among themselves, instead of the real owners of the property called a Democracy, or the farmers, who bred them.

Van Buren and his party are the aristocracy of this country, at the present moment ; but when the Sub Treasury Bill is passed (if it ever should be), they ascend the throne of state, called monarchy ; and those who promoted the Sub Treasury Bill will become the aristocracy ; while the outwitted productive classes, will be considered only as machine animals, to drag the Loco Focos along in their triumphal carriages, huzza'd by the unthinking multitude, who will rejoice in their slavery, and be glad to catch the loose dollar or guinea distributed among them in the scramble, as at elections in England. and which is repaid out of the secret service money always ready in the English Treasury for bribery and corruption, as it would be in America, to the extent of five millions of dollars yearly.

The Government of America is democracy, or founded on an equality of rights. Pass the Sub Treasury Bill without chains or restrictions, and your servants become your masters, and monarchy and aristocracy govern in their stead.

I do not wish to be understood as opposing a second press in Fort Wayne. The strength of a cause lays in argument—the barriers of which, are truth. Once swerve from truth and fidelity to the cause of democracy, the principle is no more ; and your boasted independence is surrendered to the principles of De Tocqueville and othar machiavillians of a similar character, whose system is to blind the understanding with arguments of a flimsy texture, instead of the adamantine chains of solid truth—the bane of tyrants and of slavery ; who would crush American independence and make them subservient, instead of their being your servants to perform the acts of your will. Do not become white slaves. The black slaves release as soon as you are able, then all will be free.

Mr. Nelson and others, objected to my being present at the meeting on Saturday evening last—that it was intended to exclude the Whigs. Now, gentlemen, I appeal to the public if the democracy was not expressly invited, and as one of the democracy, I accepted the invitation ; but what was my surprise to find aristocracy was advocated and not democracy. Indeed, the name of Van Buren on their invitation card was proof sufficient to substantiate the object of the meeting—that it was democracy in name, but aristocracy in fact. Besides, lest I might give offence by my intruding on a select hole and corner meeting, I in-

roduced myself as a second Paul Pry, and "hoped I did not intrude." I was accepted as one of the meeting, and having been once adopted, it was too late to rescind or attempt to exclude, when I am the only individual who has made a commentary on the transactions while it rests with those of a contrary opinion to give a different interpretation of the intention and purpose of the said meeting, if mine is ex-officio.

To say the Sub Treasury Bill was not mentioned at the meeting, is an equivocate. It is the same as to say apples will not grow on the tree when the buds are blooming, ready to produce them. Therefore, it is what lawyers call the white lie, which I call the black one, and positively affirm the Sub Treasury Bill was mentioned by implication, as plainly as that Van Buren whose name was mentioned on the placard, and the Sub Treasury Bill are in unison as one.

Let loose the dogs of war—let them bark and bite ;
It is better for politicians to spill their ink,
Than for democracy to end in flight.

You have cotton power, tobacco power,
Farming power, steam power, silk power ;
Add but one more—the power of the mind—
Then America will present a world of charms,
In the unrival'd virtues of woman's arms —
For whom all legislative wisdom centres,
As children are benefited by indentures.

Mr. Clay's speech, and Mr. Wright's, of New York, I conceive to be unanswerable by any reply short of sophistry ; so that my commentaries on the Sub Treasury Bill, and Mr. Clay's and Mr. Wright's speeches on the same subject, may be considered as corollaries to each other ; and like armed bands of partizans united in defensive warfare, may be viewed as the just defenders of the people's rights, against those who call themselves the democracy, when in fact they are the aristocracy—advocating aristocratic principles to end in monarchy. The Whigs are the true democracy. The democracy, so called by Van Buren and his party, are only false flags to deceive, until they have gained possession of the people's rights. They then haul down the democratic flag, and up with the aristocratic, and the flag of the king, under the title of the king of the United Provinces of North America.

Mr. Buchanan, in reply to Mr. Clay's speech, reminds me of the Devil protecting sin ; which he does in a very inefficient manner, and echoes all former sentiments and opinions upon that subject, namely, as advocated by Van Buren and his party, which smell too much of Europe to be agreeable to the Americans. The rivalry is in vense. As they cannot conquer America by force, they are endeavoring to do so by pernicious opinions and practices, until they make the democracy of America entirely depending on the aristocracy and monarchy at Washington City, and which has already began to intrigue with the Courts of Europe, upon principles of reciprocity and interests, as sovereign of the United States, or the king of the great northern confederacy in America, assuming a power derived from and belonging only to the people.

The English Ambassador at Washington City, has a large income from the English Government, for what purpose ? To introduce the principles of monarchy among the American citizens—to give them a taste for monarchy and aristocracy, by introducing the voluptuousness of the city of Capua among

them. Bonaparte tried the same at Brussels, and very nearly surprised the English army, with their General, the Duke of Wellington. They were obliged to fly from the ball-room in silk stockings, to the field of battle; and had not Grauchy been ordered to look after the Prussians, under Blucher, the final termination of that conflict might have been far otherwise than what it was. United, they might have overthrown Wellington with bayonets. But with the firing, gave notice of his approach, and as Bonaparte's army was divided, was beat in detail, one after the other, until there was no army left to dispute the march to Paris.

The English American Ambassador should be looked upon with eyes of suspicion, lest he, by softening the manners, softens the principles of the American republic; and as is done at Almack's, and other houses of entertainment in England, and at the Duke of Devonshire's, where all the beauty, rank and fashion meet to dance to the sound of music, and where the bawds of great men are in attendance to corrupt the principles of the fair and softer sex, and through them, their husbands, their lovers or their friends, as is done or attempting to be done in America.

Domestic happiness is best cultivated at the home fire-side. Not so, say the ladies of New York and other great cities. We must endeavor to appear, and are the rivals of the British fair in England, in all their luxuries; and then morals are of no value—and appearances only are attended to, and scarcely that, so that almost every aristocratic lady may be considered as the strumpet of the king, or those who ape and imitate kingly influence over the ladies of Europe. And will Americans suffer their husbands and wives to be debauched by false principles, in order to gratify the vanity of the President's wife and daughters, or those wives and daughters belonging to the Senators of Washington City? Do you send them to Congress to uphold the morals of your wives and daughters at home, or to be corrupted, that they may corrupt them on their return? The Spartan Republic lasted seven hundred years; so did the Roman. The first was overthrown by king Philip of Macedon, father of Alexander the Great. The last, by Cæsar, by the overthrow of Pompey the Great. They were subdued by arms. The arms of women will subdue you. First corrupted by the English system of waltzing, at the Ambassador's, with the private rooms for the select and initiated few, until the orgies of mysteries are performed in America, as was the case in the times of Cæsar, when he repudiated his wife, that "Cæsar's wife might not be suspected."

The fire-side of the domestic hearth, with the moral virtues, is worth all the glare and glitter of the stage, and the would-be-theatrical effects of monarchy, in their seductive allurements of the people. Bonaparte was overthrown more by the allurements of women, than by the force of arms. Men placed him on the throne of the Bourbons, and enabled him to trample on the necks of kings. Women enervated him and prevented him exercising the forbearance of Washington, who was not to be seduced by either force or blandishments, and has presented a monument to all President's in time to come, as existed in times past, when Sub Treasury Bills were never thought of, and not matured to those fraudulent purposes as it has since become. It is the first link in the chain of wrong, by which all other links of wrongs are ensured effectually, until the democracy become entirely subservient to the President's use, and the Senator's abuse, in the forms already mentioned, namely, that of king and pillars of his state.

Women are as cats, that cannot resist the Toms, especially when aided by music and dancing. The Sub Treasury Bill is to all intents and purposes, a woman's bill: to arm the men first, as is done in Europe, and then seduce their wives and daughters afterwards, under the pretence of benefitting them. Cajolery is the order of the day in England, and it is becoming so in America.

Prostitution of principles is called fashion. Prostitution of person, a licescen, or license to commit a breach of all principles, sanctioned by the commandments, and the marriage vow is looked upon as a jest, instead of a religious obligation, which alone is true democracy, according to the laws of God and of man. The open violation of these principles, are sanctioned by all monarchies and aristocracies, and by both houses of legislature in England, as it is attempted to be followed in America, by a side wind—by a polite invitation from the President to surrender your rites as freemen, that you may become his bond slaves as soon as the Sub Treasury Bill is passed—if it ever should. Resist the lure to dinner parties, paid out of the taxes; and your wives and daughters restrain, by keeping them always in your sight, or as it is in England, will become so in America. Instead of a moral, you will become a grossly immoral people. England has no character to lose; but you have. Once the Sub Treasury Bill takes effect, all restraint from the false democracy is at an end, and like wild horses, men and women become as ungovernable as wild asses in the career of vice. They rush from balls and dancing, to every enormity contrary to the sanctity of the marriage vow.

Fortunately for the Americans, their country extends far and wide, into the wilds and woodlands of the far west, as yet, an unredeemed forest, and must go through grades of simplicity and industry, accompanied by the virtues, such as they are, before they can arrive at the first degrees of luxury, which stages are first attained by the merchants, the Senators, and their families, and gradually, until all are corrupted, as in one vortex, proceeding from head-quarters downwards, until it reaches the lower and lowest grades. But before then, wages would be reduced to the minimum, or smallest scale, as in Europe. This, the Sub Treasury Bill is intended to effect in the most expeditious manner; therefore, beware, in time, of all bills having a tendency to produce a division of ranks into classes, which when once done can not be undone, without a second revolution in America.

Mr. Clay is perfectly right in insisting upon a circulating medium, independent of gold and silver. Why accumulate all the gold and silver in circulation, into the Government coffers, strong holds or Government cellars?

Was one-tenth paid in gold and silver, as I have before recommended, such vast cellars would not be required; and nine-tenths in bank notes properly secured, namely, five dollars so used by the national or State banks, to be the representative of one acre of cleared land throughout the Union. Hence its value in all parts of the world, as well as in America, without being subject to a premium, as is now paid for gold and silver, in order to pay into the Land Office and other taxes. I myself paid ten per cent for silver, but now it is purchased by the banks at four per cent, perhaps to sell again at a larger premium.

If a union in power is necessary for mutual protection and preservation, so is a union of the circulating mediums of the country, as not to be liable to discount, and based on the solidity of cleared land, which could never be disputed in value, for the land would in some instances be twenty times the value of the bank note, or in proportion to the amount it represents. This would give an impulse, and a power, equal to steam. It is as the breath of the people, and as necessary in the transactions of life, as the vital air that is breathed. It is to the pocket, what the oxygen is to the blood. It is a new principle of motion, which moves steam carriages, propels shipping to all parts of the world, and would be available in the foreign market, equal to gold and silver, for the dollar could never represent or secure more than a dollar, while the national bank note, secured on land, would represent in some instances, twenty times its value, and consequently could not be forfeited without a loss of twenty times its amount, which would always insure and secure its redemption. Nothing more is required. Therefore, all arguments of a contra-

ry tendency, are idle, vague, and loss of time to refute, or even attempt it ; for it is self-evident, and requires no demonstration ; and no conviction can be more clear, for it is as plain as the five senses, or the nose on a man's face, when he has one.

The circulating medium once established upon the principles of democracy, all difficulties would be at an end, in commercial enterprizes, of a salutary tendency. But if gold and silver is to be the standard of value, there ends democracy ; and monarchy and aristocracy govern in its stead, as in Europe—abridging the value of labor to a shilling a day, to sustain a man, his wife and three children, as at Woodbury, in Devonshire, and by the time the auxiliaries are paid for, as house rent, fuel, clothing, shoes, &c. &c. &c., leaves the poor farming man sixpence a day, English money, which is less than the statistics of any other country on the globe—the difference in the prices of provisions taken into the account. And do you want to bring America to this ? Then where is the inducement to emigration or migration ? Europe is becoming like the Chinese Empire, where the inhabitants are ready to devour the most disgusting aliment—as dead animals that have died a natural death from fevers or causes unknown.

A dollar a day in the marshes of the west, where provisions are dear, is not too much ; as they are subject to fevers and ague, and various other inconveniences not contemplated by the Americans in cities, and still less by the Europeans before they emigrate, but which are sufficient to deter millions, who can gain a subsistence in Europe. Those who cannot, may emigrate to the west, where life or death awaits them, either in the form of employment, or are cut off before they become seasoned to the climate.

To dwell on stagnant lands, emitting marsh effluvias, a man should be well paid. In addition to this, morals are at a low ebb, and scarcely any man can depend upon his wife who is good looking, but some sly officious rascal, under the pretence of friendship, seduces her and all her children from the husband and father who begot them ; and although slavery is not permitted, yet by seducing the wife, the children are naturally attached to their mother, an entire family is thus lost in one night. The sleighing on the snow, presenting a facility not presentable in every country, but which exists in North America, so that there should be most powerful inducements, indeed, held out for the more respectable class of inhabitants to reside in the far west, where laws are only nominally established, and where religion and morals are no more regarded than among the aboriginal savages, whom they in a great degree resemble, not stopping at murder and every device within the ingenuity of man. To reduce the wages, is to make man still more desperate, and he becomes again the savage which his education, if he ever had any, had in part redeemed him from.

In proposing the national bank, every man's vote should be of equal value, whether representing one acre or ten thousand acres, or to any extent, and be only of value where he is a resident of the soil.

To establish gold and silver as a circulating medium, would abridge the value of labor, and yield no return for the cleared lands, which cost upon the average, twenty dollars an acre for the clearing. But by establishing a banking system upon every acre cleared, would be an inducement to persevere, and thus establish a funded capital as well as a landed and commercial interest in the country. The professions then could get paid without breaking up the farmer, as is now so repeatedly done by Sheriff's sales, and every species of enormity. The effect of retributive justice and mercy must come from the Government and the wise men of the East, if there are any ; if not, accept this tribute from an inhabitant of the old country, who emigrated among you, but having lost his wife and children in the woods, (stolen from him, as was his horses, cattle and hogs,) he retrogrades upon society to benefit civilization by his experience and wisdom, founded upon that experience, for it is by so learning, the most ignorant men become wise ; and to those who have had a previous education, these remarks are doubly estimable, if not invaluable ; and as such, I offer my praises on that which is estimable, and that which has a tendency to injure the majority, I denounce accordingly.

If you establish the gold and silver as a standard of value, I recommend emigrants and migrants to stay where they are, rather than brave the dangers of the sea, (where I lost

a son,) in seeking other lands which are of no value to them when they have got them, with the chance of being murdered by the way in endeavoring to reach their place of location, or when there, be deprived of their wives and children, (as my wife and three sons;) therefore, I speak feelingly on the injuries society receives from the untamed white man, who is worse than the savage, as he is not suspected until too late. He demoralizes, which is worse than death, and yet this country is called a land of morals and principles! Rather say of ferocious savages in the Far West, whose brutality exceeds the Indians.

The present ample wages in America induce emigration and migration, and relieves large cities from that excess or redundancy of population beyond its wants, and purges, as it were, the feculences of society to the far west, where they begin a new era, and if they have any good principles left, may redeem themselves from the everlasting stigma which assailed them, perhaps, in their father land, or in their mother country or States, in all parts of the Union.

Once remove the Government of America from restraints, they become your masters, and you its slaves. Instead of their depending on you, you are depending on them — Tyranny is established, and monarchy is established in all but in name, which it would in a few generations assume, aided and assisted by the soldiers of Europe to rivet your chains, and which your Sub Treasury Bill would enable the governing powers to pay them with, as has been so frequently practised upon the continent of Europe, and in England.

The modified Sub Treasury Bill I propose, is on the system of equality. You treat your servants not worse than you treat yourselves. If you mean your servants to partake of greater luxuries than you do yourselves, pass the Sub Treasury Bill, unreclaimed, unchained and unredressed in the enormity of its offences against your common wealth, which will be no longer such. The craft, cunning and treachery of man, has forged for you invisible chains which will become visible as soon as they are felt. It is then too late to complain. You will be like the felon on the gibbet, who, having transgressed the laws of God, the laws of man lay hold of him, hang him or imprison him for life, as you will be, generations after generations, until time shall be no more. You are at present the only bulwark against oppression in the world. Pass the Sub Treasury Bill unaltered, there is no refuge for the emigrant or the migrant, but overthrowing those establishments at home which oppress them: but now, as a safety-valve to a steam engine, those desperadoes and desperate men fly to the far west, and as savage men or wild beasts, are gradually tamed, or seek still further lands of a more savage nature, congenial with their tempers and dispositions. Perhaps, having previously forfeited all claim to protection in that land they had migrated to, but are compelled to advance further, or suffer the indignation of the more temperate in their retributive justice.

Let the President have command of your gold and silver, he can bribe the Senators; and as to your lower house of Congress, can seduce them all by good dinners and the promise of good places. It is so in England to this day, and has been so ever since the days of Sir Robert Walpole, to the present time. Money was found to be more influential than the sword. Hence the termination of civil war in England: for the country is so balanced by the Whigs and the Tories, by equally dividing the places and pensions among them, that unanimity prevails. The people or the democracy pay for all, as it would be in America. The two upper ranks of society living out of the industry of the lower, democracy would be abolished in all but in name. The struggle is, is democracy to prevail, under a national bank, subject to its own control, and where drafts from the treasury can be attended to as well as in an independent treasury scheme, to monopolize in favor of the Government, and presents them with the means of corrupting the Senators of both houses, as they would share the plunder with the President, they would be silent as Freemasonry; or is aristocracy and monarchy, under such system of finance, and which is attempted to be imposed on your weak judgments, for they call it by one name, namely, a security against banks? In God's name, secure themselves against banks, but do not take the liberties of the people from them at the same time, under the pretence of benefitting them by establishing a disease worse than exists, by breaking down the Constitution under the pretence of mending it.

Buchanan is one of the quacks, breaking up the Constitution under the pretence of mending it. "His hydras, gorgons, and chimeras dire," are not the effects of the imagination. Worse tragedies than imaginary ones have been acted in Europe, from the period of the French Revolution to the present time. Hence all the slaughter and conscripts levied in France and through Europe, proceeded from the union of the sword with the purse; and the same is intended on the American continent as upon the European, in the last part of the last century and in the beginning of this.

Poison is poison, whether physical or moral. If the virtues of democracy are undermined, it is an injury. So it is in depriving them of the means of subsistence in any efficient manner. The degradation of moral democracy is threatened; and let me call upon each man, to lose his life with honors, rather to suffer the Sub Treasury Bill to pass without restrictions and restraint on the twentieth clause, as I before mentioned.

The enlightenments of candor as received from Europe, will destroy the American principles of independence. Monarchy has found out it cannot conquer America by force of arms, hence is infused, or endeavoring to be infused, the poisonous tricks of the monarchical systems of finance, which beggars the poor man and his family, and doubles the wealth of the rich. Is this to be suffered in America? Is there to be no portion of the globe free and exempt from taxes of a disgraceful and ruinous system as to demoralize the poor, while it enslaves them? Working upon their ignorance and prejudices

first, and then enslave them as machine animals, to draw about the locofocos of wealth and power, under the pretence of benefiting, which is adding insult to injury.

Buchanan, when speaking of the history of finance in America, says "it has been a system of constant vibration." How should it be otherwise, when the first principles of prudence have been omitted, namely, security. It is like England's national debt.—Was it not for the democracy of England paying the interest on the national debt, it would be extinct, and monarchy and nobility would pay the forfeit, both in titles and estates, for which it was contracted to defend.

"The country has been glutted with foreign merchandize" is too true. Country merchants order three times as much as they can sell in one year, consequently, three times as much as can be paid for in a given time. The New York merchant sympathizes in the failure—the debt is contracted—securities are given—the country is involved; but the nation pledges itself to pay, and it will be paid—but frugality must be practised in all departments, as well as a wise system of finance, and not extract the small remains of property among the people and bury it in the Sub Treasury vaults, to aid and assist the Government to become independent of the democracy, as it is in Europe.

Emigrants from Europe in despair of resuscitating lost liberty at home, fly to America for refuge and repose, which is about to be taken from the Americans also, by the Sub Treasury Bill; not in a direct manner, but indirectly. If union is power, so is union in finance.

Buchanan is like another Dr. Sangrado, extracting the last vital sparks of prosperity from the indigent and reduced Americans, instead of replenishing the system by a healthy circulating medium. What is good in physics, as I before said, is good in morals and politics, and especial in this distracted country, which, like the frog in the fable, who wanted to be the size of the ox, swelled itself until it burst, by following a wrong system instead of a right one.

"Seventy-seven millions of dollars was the difference between our imports and exports in two years, from 1835 to 1838, which is sufficient to excite the astonishment of the world," says Buchanan. The parent State not setting its children a good example, what could be expected of those less informed? You want a healthy system of finance, established upon an undissolvable basis; not to be built on the sea sand, but on a rock—the rock of ages. The land of your forefathers and of the aborigines, however acquired, is still of value when reclaimed from its savage state; until then, it is of no value but to the emigrant and the migrant to expend their industry upon—and then, and not till then, is it of value, as a medium of security to regulate finance, as before alluded to, namely, each acre of cleared land to represent a five dollar bank note throughout the Union, or upon some such system equally secure.

"These three causes together," says Mr. Buchanan, "have occasioned a suspension of specie payments within two years." So far is this to be wondered at, that the surprise is that it should hold out two years, and not continued for more than two months. It only proved this, that the American Constitution is a good one, or it could not have held out against the shocks of quectery in its financial department so long. I will suppose a patient to take blue pills for two months, would it not be long enough to produce some derangement in the system? And if continued two years, is it not enough to destroy the entire healthy action of democracy, as it has done in every Government in Europe?

There can be three banks, and all co-operate for the welfare of the democracy, and not for Van Buren and his party to spend in Europe in the form of gold and silver just obtained from hard earned industry. It is thus the Government Banks or Sub Treasury, on the principles I have recommended, namely, one-tenth gold and silver, the remainder of the taxes and for land, payable in national bank notes, which may be of two characters—Provincial and General: the Provincial, to be governed by the number of acres under cultivation, and the General Bank, regulating the same, under the superintendence of a Committee, as is practised in the regular government, to see, control, and check all kinds of fraud, forgeries and the like delinquencies—to preserve the national honor, national faith, and national honesty—a kind of trio in uno; each one highly necessary to the other, and all united, is the *ne plus ultra* of all banking systems—to be published every month, or every quarter of a year, to suit public and private convenience.

The entire wear and tear of an animal body is perhaps one-tenth of its circulating fluids, replenished through the day in the various forms of refreshing substances, both solids and fluids as is required. One tenth gold and silver is all that is required by the Bank of England to carry on its exchanges. Or three millions of gold and silver in its coffers to 27 millions of Bank of England paper. Thus, the three systems of banking I propose would be sufficient for the wants of America. The Bank of England requires more is true when they have to pay gold and silver for grain as in the case of a failure of a crop by adverse seasons; then of course more gold and silver is required but this could not be in America, where facility to transfer is so easily accomplished and where the national bank note could be of equal value all over the Union.

I think I have answered all objections to my own system, excepting what may be alleged by casuists or practical disputers upon wrong principles, and these are not worthy of being replied to but with a design of proving their fallacy.

To order more from England than can be paid for in a given time is a species of fraud, as it would be between private debtor and creditor exceeding the usual limits of credit understood by the trade. If the Government has 31 clauses out of 32, it ought not to complain. Let there be, at least, one clause in favor of democracy. Notwithstanding

all the monarchical countries in Europe are opposed to it. And what if they are. America is essentially different in its construction, or it is not a constitution of democratic principles, but principles called a republic, differing from monarchy only in name, and not in things or practice.

The banks, says Mr. Buchanan, have blown up twice within the last two years; how should it be otherwise? The only wonder is, that they did not blow up twice within two months. No bank can be efficient in gold and silver on demand, any more than any tradesman could pay all his debts on the instant. It is unreasonable to expect it, and a fraud on bankers or tradesmen to require it. Then say the Government, our deposits should be forthcoming upon the instant required. True, then, form your own bank, call it Treasury or Sub Treasury, and issue scrip to the amount of the liabilities, which may be called exchequer bills to be paid by the proceeds, in the ways before enumerated, as exactly as a debtor and creditor account in any other part of the world. The difficulty is none, and only magnified for fraudulent purposes. To obtain more influences and preponderations in the Government interests, which are no longer synonymous with those of the people. Trick, artifice, and deception, should be avoided. Confine yourselves to first principles, for when you come to practice others which are complicated machinery, require more management than the machinery is worth; hence the advantage of single opinions, which can be made use of to govern all good governments, but require the utmost ingenuity of logic to govern by bad principles, which have usurped the place of the good. The former is easy, the last is difficult, and requires ten times the force to carry it on efficiently, so as not to destroy the whole, by a sudden blow up, as from a bad steam boiler. Van Buren and his party, appear to me to be precisely in the same situation as to prejudice, as the doctors of divinity in Cambridge University were in the days of Newton;—they still preferred the system of Descartes to Newton's, and it was not until they died off or were removed, that Newton's system was established; which was 30 years after the discoveries.

The government is established for the benefit of the people, and not for their injury.—Delay in some occasions is useful, while precipitancy is highly detrimental, as that of forcing the Sub Treasury Bill forward to a completion in a short time the very hurry is sufficient to cause suspicion of its evil tendencies, and our reasoning upon it confirms it.

Mr. Buchanan in his zeal for manufactures, wants to grasp the world. Let England and the old continent of Europe enjoy their triumph in manufactures. It is the natural consequence of reduced wages to the lowest prices by which human life can be sustained; and that by an industry in foul air and feculences hurtful to health. And the consequence of the principal of value being confined to gold and silver when it is compelled to be relaxed, or it would not pay for the 100th part of the industry employed in manufactories alone, independent of agriculture, and every other art and science.

Washington adopted a National Bank, which lasted sixteen years, perhaps to his death. Then why alter that which was adopted by the founder of your republic. Sixteen years was a tolerable criterion of its practical utility. Besides which you are in debt to several millions of dollars borrowed during the paper system of finance. And now to resort to money payments doubles the debt contracted with a paper currency.

[To the Editor of the Fort Wayne Times]

SIR.—You will oblige me by inserting the following poem, on the subject of two gentlemen coming into this neighborhood to proclaim sentiments highly prejudicial to the public interests.

Washington was the father of his country, and its principal benefactor. He was prevailed upon,—unfortunately prevailed upon to accept the Presidency a second time, and by so doing established a precedent, which is to be lamented.—That he did it was not to please himself, but others, who could not pay him too much honor. But which he virtuously relinquished after his second introduction to the Presidential Chair. Others have since done the same. So that it is no longer expected that the President will resign at the expiration of four years, but is considered as a piece of rudeness on the part of the Americans to require it. As if it no longer belonged to your countrymen to elect a Chief Magistrate every four years, but that he should retain his pomp and power with all the pertinacity of an hereditary king.

Simplicity and innocence is the order of your republican government, to elect whom they think most beneficial, and who they think will most benefit the numerous families in this large republic. Or do they prefer to aggrandize one or more families to the injury of the rest—that standing armies may be as faithful as servants, and yourselves as submissive slaves. Your readiness to comply with my request and those of others, will oblige your very obedient

R. W.

July 20th, 1840.

P. S. I congratulate Judge Hannah on the off-hand manner with which he cleared up several particulars, connected with his public character.

I have once heard Mr. Webster's opinion is, (how true I know not) that Government should take care of the rich and the rich should take care of the poor. In England the government takes care of both, for their own benefit. In America it should be for the benefit of the whole.

As the winds of the ocean, as the waves of the sea
Are the wavering of minds, in uncertainty.

What do non inflicted throughout this fair land
 Th' curse of a second Presidency? a fire-brand
 To distract the mind, to inflict a public wrong.
 And cause me thus to exhibit it in song.
 One Presidential chair is enough to fill
 With man's ambition. To guard from present ill
 Repeat not the office. It is a public curse,
 Although begun by Washington the just.
 Desist in time nor elect one President more
 To be President again, as he was before.
 It's an infamous policy, a crafty trick,
 To cheat the public. As an empiric,
 No honest statesman should require more
 Than to be once a President, and not encored.
 To be President once is to be near a throne;
 Twice a President, your liberties are half gone.
 Make him President for life,—you have none.
 Heard you the demagogue thunder in your ears
 The praises of Van? and this without his fears.
 If you elect him twice you make him royal blood.
 His sons are princes since they cross'd the flood.
 England's island is infectious to a degree.
 It is there they learn the crafts of royalty.
 By blandishments and arts, is the way they steal
 Th' crown, and your best liberties conceal.
 So it was with David, favored by his God,
 He mounted a throne, and gave his kingly nod;—
 Ordered Uriah to the front ranks to be slain
 That his wife might w—e with him again and again:
 Americans be careful of your liberties!
 Nor suffer them to be disturbed with jealousies.
 Elect whom you please once, but never again,
 Lest you in the front ranks are order'd to be slain.
 Kingly power arose from the craft of priests.
 They first sublined the mind and then they preach'd
 Obedience to themselves, their king, and God.
 Mankind are then as worms are, in the sod
 Of earth, to be placed on hooks for fishing,
 As Kennedy was, when in the royal kitchen.
 More than once he spoke of the "President's spoons,"
 And the gold and silver in the royal rooms.
 "To descend with the President's Chair;"
 And as heir-loors, to descend from heir to heir.
 What is all this but the pantomime of pow'r.
 To prepare future President's for their royal hour?
 When Presidents are Kings, your liberties are no more;
 It vanishes as smoke does from the royal fires.
 Your population become the victims of great guns.
 Your liberties are gone, you are undone.
 Go weep your folly, as children who lose their toys:
 You then are slaves, prepare for kingly joys.
 Damn'd you will be, condemn'd by every clime.
 Your liberties gone, you're no longer then sublime,
 Your boasted land of liberty is no more.
 Your virtues then, are as prostituted w—s.
 Believe not Kennedy, nor Chamberlain the tall;
 And the blacksmith's fallacies, the least of all.
 A demagogue he is with a shameless face,
 With bare-faced impudence and vulgar grimace.
 Listen not to him, nor his shallow speech.
 He deceives you most when he most pretends to preach.
 Pretence it is all, his principles are unjust,
 Defend you the Chair you can no longer trust?
 To elect a President twice, ne'er hear of more;—
 Those times are past,—should ne'er have been before.
 Defend your Chair, as you would an earthly throne.
 Brutus slew Cæsar for ambition alone.
 Keep your republic good,—suffer no vice to reign
 Under a President's or any other name.
 A President once may be an honest man.
 But twice a President, either he, or you are damn'd.
 The craft of reigning soon becomes a trade.
 Can a w—e be virtuous when no longer a maid?
 Believe it not. Presidents are but men,
 And should never be elected again.

Wont Van Buren abdicate? then drive him from th' Chair.
 Damn'd be his pride, he is not Cæsar's heir.
 Hereditary rights you must now disown;
 Or cease to mourn, and be forever o'erthrown.
 Let Harrison the wise, the just, the brave,
 Ascend the Chair,—be no longer Van Buren's slave.
 Damn'd be the demagogue, and all his race;—
 That brainless ass with a brazen face.
 How dare he preach against liberty and law;
 And talk o' spoons and gold he never saw,
 A lick-spit craven his loyalty,—a dinner.
 He wants place and pension, and be the winner.
 Van Buren's name is the hobby-horse he rides;
 And Chamberlain with long legs Van Buren bestrides.
 Their zeal is very great. Can they not do more?
 Yes. The shortest legs are suffer'd to ride before.
 As they both ride Van, one must ride behind:
 So fortune ordains it. She is always blind;
 And will not see into Van's pedigree;
 Nor whether he respects lies most, or liberty.
 An ambitious man is dangerous to all.
 Remove him from the Chair to prevent his fall.
 Since he has not the grace to remove himself from place,
 Remove him Americans before your liberties are disgrac'd.
 And call you subjects to his sovereign will,
 And sell your liberties his pockets to fill.
 The German Princes did so long ago.
 Your sixty-fourth anniversary proved it true.
 Seventeen guineas was paid for every man,
 To fight England's battles, and then he slain.
 Americans conquer'd those servile slaves,
 And prov'd themselves humane, and truly brave.
 And will you yield your freedom to Van Buren now?
 Teach him submission to your laws any how;
 Or in the next four years he'll prove himself a king;
 And his wife will be an American queen.
 Then bend your necks, and with your knees make bows,
 And prostrate yourselves when you make your vows,
 Rise up! proclaim Van Buren is our king!
 Then sing hosannah's, and let the church-bells ring
 To the loyal anthem of God save Van Buren our king.

WASHINGTON OF THE WEST.

I now attempt to describe Washington of the West.
 In this attempt I'll endeavor to do my best.
 So august a name, so powerful the cause;—
 That of freedom's rights, with popular applause.
 America is the bulwark of Christendom,
 For slaves to fly from both kings and kingdoms.
 Must all be reduced to Van's subserviency,
 By resorting to a gold and silver currency.
 The whole is not one-hundredth part enough
 For public industry, and merchandise to puff
 Across the seas, in ships laden deep, with freight;
 Millions of tons, would scarce recount their weight.
 And what is more, agriculture to sustain,
 By floating implements of trade across the main.
 The arts and sciences are of vast extent;
 Not yet nurtured by the American continent.
 In America, arts are in their infancy of growth;
 At most emerging from infancy to youth.
 Learning the same. Where are your politicians, vast
 In profundity, and solidity of cast.—
 Who see by intuition, as the future sight,
 Consequences dreadfully wrong, and infinite.
 Yet some there are both noble and sublime,
 Whose ideas as prophets prophecy the time;
 When America as a chaos in anarchy,
 Will centre in despotic monarchy,
 As the mildest evil of the two to choose;
 No other choice being left, or to refuse.
 Forbid it heaven, forbid it, is heaven's decree.
 Restrain Van Buren. Then, democracy is free.
 Free to assert her rights;—free from public wrong.
 Free to be independent—liberty to prolong.

Let one spot on the globe be free from slavery.
 Suffer the emigrant to fly from knavery,
 Oppression and design ;—by monarchy oppress'd.
 Receive them Americans :—add not to their distress.
 Welcome them to your shores,—welcome them in bands.
 Civilize yourselves with those arriv'd from foreign lands.
 Goodness they import ;—wealth and wisdom they bestow.
 In unison unite to suppress great freedom's foe—
 The Sub Treasury Bill,—the darling of all kings,—
 The support of the pomp and luxury of queens.
 A healthy bank note pay instead of gold
 Or are you such slaves as to be bought and sold
 By Van Buren ? who advocates Independent
 Sub Treasury Bill, as an improvement
 On the bad note system ;—a public wrong.
 Follow a good one. I'll exhibit it in song.
 Let each acre of clear'd land secure bank paper.
 You then secure freedom deriv'd from the Creator
 Of the heavens and the earth ; who thus condescends
 To improve man's ignorance, his wisdom to mend.
 Henceforth be free, nor doubtful of your cause.
 A nation's gratitude is the best applause.
 To adopt rotten systems in the beginning,
 Are statesmen's tricks, and the craft of sinning
 Against God, and man for altering his decrees.
 Man was to eat, drink, and multiply with ease.
 Pleas'd too, with whom ? pleas'd with himself and them.
 Pleas'd with Harrison as an honest man.
 Van Buren's democracy, with English measures,
 Is a knavish way to obtain the golden treasures.
 But such as kings do, who depend on force,
 With regiments of foot and legions of horse ;—
 Drums beating,—colors flying,—cannons as great guns
 To subdue rebellion, and make them run
 Like devils in a high wind, or hurricane :
 Such is the power of bayonets on man.
 Will you an independent treasury supply
 With gold and silver, your courage to try ?
 And drive you into the sea or beyond.
 That rogues with kings may reign, while you abscond.
 Prevention in time, is good counsel, of yore.
 It is the same in physics, in politics and with w—s.
 To prevent in time is wisdom most profound.
 Not to prevent is to wait for the rebound
 Of Fortune's wheel, and fortune's dangers too.
 Elect not Van Buren, but Harrison the true.
 Faithful to your cause, justice is in sight.
 Convey him to the President's Chair in might.
 Indiana he fought more than once for you ;—
 Desert not your old general, and Governor too.
 But advance forward, as leaders of the van.
 Be ye the advanced guard of the old veteran.
 Say not he is backward in so just a cause.
 Secure his election, then give him applause.
 Fight this battle for him, as he fought for you.
 Then Indiana may triumph as it is her due.
 Save the millions. Other states an example set.
 Be ye the first to meet the foe,—Sub Treasury upset.
 Let it lay prostrate, trample it under foot.
 Press it into the mire with mud boots.
 If you compromise, the 20th clause select.
 Insist upon that your interest to protect.
 Gain one link of the chain,—give them the rest.
 Your finger in one link the remainder are jests.
 You can do as you please, your property protect ;
 And defy the malice of European sets.
 It was knaves and fools invented the bill.
 The knaves plan'd it for fools, again st their will.
 Some wiser, in America, first saw the plan
 To be an invention, to entangle man
 In the meshes of a political net,
 And make those submit, who would reject
 All lords, and commons,—kings, and house of peers,
 And all the apes, who in all kingdoms cheer.
 European subjects of every degree,
 Who mock at freedom in chains of slavery:
 A bank once fixed on the solidity of land,

Would prove an extinguisher to the fire-brand.
 Sub Treasury 's a torch, to set liberty in a flame,
 Under pretence to extinguish it again.
 Damn'd be the inventors, and upholders too;
 Satan is their God, for gold they have in view,
 As a means for the end to pay the troops of kings.
 Americans be not gull'd, by appearances or things.
 Your liberty once lost, you never can regain;—
 Soldiers will shoot you, you will be the slain.
 Be prudent, be vigilant, and be wise;
 Your nation's rights are now the greatest prize
 They seek for in the lottery of life.
 Protect your honor, and the honor of your wife.
 How would you like kings to revel in her charms;—
 First by persuasion,—then by force of arms.
 Seduce your wife first,—then yourself subject,
 To be the slave of tyrants, whom you reject
 With disdain. Look down upon freedom's foe:—
 Prevent in time,—before you have endless woe,
 Each man with clear'd land should have a voice in bank.
 Th' one-acred man, with those of greater rank.
 Men, not acres, secure the battled field.
 Then give not to property, nor to diplomacy yield
 Your birth right; for, in America you're free
 To live with your family in prosperity.
 Say not the banks have failed;—whose fault is that?
 Legislator's want of wisdom, on purpose to distract
 The nation's wits,—to impose on their judgment.
 Sub Treasury Bill foist, upon their discernment:
 Let all taxes be paid, nine parts in bank notes
 Secured on land,—again secured by votes;—
 That every farmer should have a voice in bank,
 Equally with those of the greatest rank;
 Whether President, Senator, or not;
 "By whom begotten, or by whom begot,"
 When wealth influences votes, then ends democracy.
 And up starts monarchy and aristocracy.
 The first as king,—the others pillars to his state;
 Like guards surrounding rogues in senate.
 Such is the way money bills pass in England.
 Barracks' are everywhere fortresses in the land,
 To subdue popular tumults, and keep quiet
 The lower classes, while kings and nobles riot
 In all the luxury of the despotic East;—
 As gambling, gallivanting, w—edoms, and feasts.
 One-tenth in gold and silver,—cellars need not hide
 The gold and silver, but diffuse it, and divide,
 Not for purposes of state,—wars to maintain
 To slay the brave, lest their liberty they regain.
 England has done so times and oft ere now,
 To shew America its craft,—its way; and how
 National debts are made, to rid life of its loads;
 And not in making canals and rail-roads,
 But human ills, inflicted by kingly reigns.
 May America never witness it again.
 Their glorious revolution set them free.
 Be now as then careful of your liberty.
 Adopt in this crisis of America's fate,
 Washington of the West, before it is too late.
 General Harrison's the man of glorious fame—
 Will prove himself as wise in senate as in name.
 His glorious deeds were by valor won.
 Let him rescue America, or she's undone,
 By soldiers in the field, with Field-marshal's pay,—
 Paid by Sub Treasury. Americans then may bray
 Like asses and mules, and nations of fools;
 For suffering Van Buren to ride them, as wooden stools
 Are by children, when they flog them in play.
 This kings call "playing at soldiers," in their pay.
 Americans arouse! and be not Van Buren-duped;
 Nor parley longer; but, end this great dispute.
 Your freedom to secure, elect Harrison to the Chair.
 Let him imitate Washington; and not a Van Buren bear,
 Whose chains were forged before they cross'd the seas.
 Will Americans be governed by whom England please?
 Certainly not. Then break the Van Buren chain.—
 Send him back to New York, and Kinderhook again.

P O S T S C R I P T .

As a proof I spare neither persons or things when in the line of duty in defence of principle, the following lines are hastily thrown together as some defence of the Whigs and the principles they treat of. Moses Dawson stands eminently conspicuous as a chieftain, wielding the pen in the cause of false liberty and false independence, but not to judge too impartially and engross the whole of the arguments, Moses Dawson is very capable of attempting to refute them. These observations and remarks are in consequence of reading the life of Van Buren, wherein General Harrison has been attacked in the most malignant and unjustifiable manner, and is perpetually at variance to his former statements in the life of General Harrison, wherein he has given the General due praise and an honest reputation. Such vacillating conduct deserves to be placed in suitable language. The following castigation "holds up to Nature its own image, and shows the Times its form and pressure."

Who dares to lie, dares to do other wrong,
For this, I exhibit Moses Dawson in my song,
As the vilest pander of the scribbling tribe:
The more he accus'd Gen'l Harrison, th' more he lied.
Damn'd be such ruffians of the gander's quill—
Curs'd be their memories who thus distil,
Drop by drop front-brains in putrefaction,
Their own foul venom, which drives them t' distraction.
Slander and villany stabs as with a knife;
It's thus th' assassin writes Van Buren's life.
The foulest scribbler of the false democracy—
Repudiates truth to establish aristocracy.
No hired writer dares scribble more for kings,
And damns himself for profit while he stings;
Hurls himself to hell, as one of Satan's band—
A vile incendiary—a political fire-brand.
Battles fought with pen, may live to fight again—
Battles fought with swords, are forever slain.
The first proves strength of mind and solid sense—
The last, brutality and kingly impudence.
Dead men tell no tales, so monarchs all agree—
Then have no earthly kings, but be always free;
Free as air—free, with a Washington to guide
You in a just cause and a nation's pride.
Not to submit to be trampled on by kings,
Or trodden under foot by his legions
Of horse, with artillery to proclaim
The victory of kings, by conquering the slain.

The foregoing lines, it is expected, will counterbalance, effectually, the falsehoods and aspersions on the character of General Harrison, as a brave man and a successful chieftain. So much for the accusation of Mr. Moses Dawson and my defence. I now submit the same considerable personage as a party-writer, advocating first one side of the question, then the other, with equal facility and versatility of talents. For this purpose, ridicule, when well directed, proves the most powerful battery he can be exposed to; and if serious argument is lost upon him, the playful shafts of the satirists may chance to hit his most obdurate feelings, and prove him like Achilles, vulnerable at least in one place, namely, his heel; which, like a gamecock's, is armed with a spur of late changed into a goose quill of the most malignant character in vituperative excellence.

Mr. Moses Dawson, the editor of the Cincinnati Advertiser and Western Journal, I know nothing of, personally, and only that he is a gentleman from the Emerald Isle, that 'gem of the sea,' which I have nothing to say against, the country being unimportant; and only proverbially casts a shadow of doubt, whether Moses Dawson's vituperative excellence should not be considered as the highest praise, meaning to shew his wit by bulls or perpetual blunders. In the estimation of human characters, those he bespatters with his praise, should be considered the inverse ratio of what he says when speaking calumny. This is charity, and Moses Dawson is entitled to the full benefit of it, not having a clear intellectual sight into anything, but biassed, as was Demosthenes the Athenian, by the weight of the gold and silver presented to him for such vilification as a book-seller's or edito-

rial hack. Whether he is Jew or Infidel, I know nothing; but this I know, the man who writes the life of two opposite candidates, for public favor, may be suspected of doing justice to either party, or to one. Versatility of talents are commendable while they uphold truth; but despicable when they are prostituted for pay, as a w—e prostitutes her person for gain, regardless of principles or morals, or the sanctity of religious obligations. The ordure of blasphemy and falsehood, are heaped upon Moses Dawson's head, by his own hands. Much good may it do him, with its stench, always present, sleeping and waking, walking on foot or conversing with a friend, if such a man can be said to have one, or deserve one.

In a ridiculous point of view, I think I see this bald-headed editor, like Johnny Gilpin, without hat or wig, flying before the wind, well balanced with the editorship of the Life of General Harrison, on one side, and the editorship of the Life of Van Buren on the other, as was Gilpin's two stone jars, which were filled to the brim with anti-tetotalism—his speed accelerated for conjugal purpose, as no doubt the editor's was in writing both lives at one and the same time; or is he to be considered as a Sancho, playing the buffoon to his master's wisdom, the celebrated bookseller of Cincinnati, Mr. Ely, of the Cincinnati Lower Market, who employs him, I have yet to learn.

The truths of his works require no refutation. I acknowledge their are some truths, with more than a suitable number of falsehoods. With this commendation of qualified and conditional praise, I now leave him to be estimated by a discerning public.

R. WILMOT.

I last evening heard Colonel Johnson, who rode one of the dullest mules that ever orator was mounted on. Its paces were those of a snail at full gallop round his own prison. If his pretensions to principles are no better than his oratorical powers, he has none whatever, to be elected upon a second time to the Vice Presidency of the United States. Indeed, the principles of a second election, is so objectionable in itself, excluding others, that it has the appearance of selfishness and covetousness, not to be found but in designing or inconsiderate men, who wish better to themselves than to their country or countrymen, and is so egotistic as not to be excused, even in a Washington, the founder of the American Republic, who set a bad example by yielding to the wishes of the people. Col. Johnson presumes too much on his animal courage, without reflecting his mental abilities do not keep pace with his animal functions.

It was but this morning that I saw in the public paper, that Col. Pendleton is a candidate for Congress, in opposition to the Hon. Alexander Duncan, a physician in country practice. The adage of "the Cobler should not go beyond his last," I think applies in this instance, as a provincial candidate for fame, rather than for public patronage, upon a greater scale in the march of civilization and political disputation aiming to guide the public mind in a wrong cause.

Is it his mass of flesh, bulk of bone, and Philistine-like appearance as another Goliath of Gath, that is to recommend him? If so, elect one of the fattest hogs in Cincinnati, and there are plenty to be found in the streets, devouring the public ordure.

I will not do Colonel Pendleton the wrong to compare him with this fat hog of the provinces, who may rival him in flesh, bulk and bone, but where are his principles? In the "shades of the vasty deep," as they never existed, so they never can be found when wanted.

Pendleton for ever!—He is a Harrison man. I condemn all fat hogs who value themselves upon their bulk, instead of their intellectual acquisitions. Again, I say, Pendleton for ever; and shew that mind with principles, are far beyond the brute propensities of our nature or mankind in general, for he is a particularly good man, from advocating the cause of right, instead of wrong. Lawyers of good principles, and lawyers of bad, are too distinct things. The first shall always have my co-operation, in a just cause, and the reverse when on an assumed principle, instead of a real one. The first is truth—the last is sophistry, or false to truth and the benefit of the Americans.



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